# The People's Press

VOL. XXIV. SALEM, N. C., JULY 20, 1876. NO. 29.



## The People's Press.

**L. V. & E. T. BLUM,**
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:--CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
" " six months.....1 00
" " three months.....75

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.


### THE INDIAN WAR.

*Written Expressly for the* PRESS,

BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,
CAMP CLOUD PEAK, W. T.,
June 28th, 1876.

If the beauty and fertility of a country compensated for its isolation, we should have little to complain of in this lovely region. Our camp is as close to the Big Horn Mountains as a desired horizontal site would permit. Cloud Peak towers grandly above, its snowy sides glistening in the sunlight. The rugged and almost perpendicular walls of a huge canon, deep and gloomy of aspect, enclose foaming cascades and deep pools of crystal water, conveyed pure and cold from the melting snow to the verdant plain at our feet, where, gently rippling over its rocky bed, the Indian has significantly named it the Tongue or Talking River (De-ge-a-gi-e). The mountain slopes and gorges give shelter to bear, elk and deer, and occasional buffalo; while its streams swarm with beautiful brook and salmon trout. Yesterday I captured twenty fine specimens of the latter, whose combined weight exhausted me. Hundreds of people seek every summer, at a loss of both time and money, the invigorating atmosphere, cool breezes, pure water, and the sport and amusement which are ours in their perfection, unsought and without price. The only gratification we appeared to lack, was supplied on Monday. For a month we had received no tidings from civilization, and at last our long expected and eagerly looked for mail arrived. It is an agreeable sight to witness one thousand men in the enjoyment of greetings from far distant homes. Letters and papers are devoured, not read; and while a few countenances betray sorrow, it is a pleasing fact that most of them wear smiles of happiness and contentment. I heard an Orderly Sergeant jokingly demand from an eager and expectant Paddy, half a dollar per letter as a subscription to our brave courier; but this quondam lover turned his back upon the proffered epistle, and said: "Fifty cints, is it! and Mary gone to the Cintinnjal! Divil-a-bit will I pay for the hull of her millinery bills!"

Since I last wrote you, we have had our anticipated engagement with the Sioux, which fact you have doubtless ascertained by telegraph.

I must confess that our fight was not so satisfactory in its results as could be desired. We had been joined by about two hundred and seventy-five Crows and Shoshones or Snake warriors and four supposed non-combatants, or squaws, under Mountain Feather and Soaisant. The latter name betrays French descent, and indeed, many of the tribe speak and understand that language from contact with the old Canadian *voyageurs*, and the trappers of the Hudson Bay and American Fur Companies.) These savage allies, after two nights and a day spent idly in councils and war-dances, determined upon hostilities: and on the morning of the 16th inst., with our entire command of one thousand men, rationed for four days and carrying no baggage or bedding, started for the Rosebud River in Montana. Its valley is called the Indian Paradise; and after a hard day's march of forty miles, we found ourselves bivouacked at its source. The night was cold; and before morning I was sufficiently amused by my attempts to sleep, and impressed with the inadequacy of a single saddle blanket as bedding, not to mention those time-honored fig leaves as a mode and means of attire, in this aboriginal garden of Eden. I seated myself before a buffalo chip fire, and discussed with no small degree of satisfaction, a slice of broiled bacon and two hard-tack. Morning dawned at last—I thought it never would! About 8 o'clock as we were marching quietly down both sides of the Rosebud, our Indian scouts and flankers were suddenly attacked by Sioux. The ground was peculiarly adapted to the purpose. Ridges succeeded by others still higher, extended back, on both sides, from the river. The main crest was literally lined by our savage foes, who soon sprang up on all sides. The troops were ordered to deploy and charge, which they did, the Indians retiring at every point; and in this manner the fight progressed for over an hour. General Crook, believing the attack to be a diversion up on the part of the Sioux to cover the removal of a village supposed to be in our vicinity, retired his centre, detached the right with orders to push rapidly forward down the river, and directed the withdrawal of his too remote and advanced left. This movement the enemy at first construed to be a forced retreat; and being elsewhere disengaged, almost succeeded in surrounding the single battalion upon the extreme left, under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Royall, who dispatched his adjutant with a request for assistance. This was furnished in time to dislodge and punish the Sioux, who, naked and yelling, dashed in upon our ranks when ammunition was becoming exhausted, and struck at our men with the loaded butts of riding whips and clubbed carbines; but too late to prevent our heaviest loss. A junction was at last effected, the Sioux retreated, and the column was put in motion to the supposed site of the village. At this crisis our Indian allies refused to proceed further and even the daring guide, Frank Guard, advised that the attack be delayed until nightfall. The valley of the Rosebud is here known as the Narrows, which name is expressive of its topography. On either side, and for a distance of fourteen miles, there is scarcely an exit from the canon; while the surrounding country is unequalled for defensive purposes. Our march was accordingly postponed, but as the Crows, upon whose knowledge of the ground we chiefly depended, were still determined in their opposition to the movement, and our wounded claimed our consideration and attention, the order was finally revoked. Our casualties were as follows: Second Cavalry, two wounded; Third Cavalry, nine killed and fifteen wounded; Fourth Infantry, three wounded; Indian allies, one killed and six wounded; or a total of thirty-six—ten killed and twenty-six wounded. Capt. Guy V. Henry was shot through the head but will probably recover. The enemy's loss is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred in killed and wounded. During the fight they were constantly seen removing their dead, by dragging them off the field attached by lassos to ponies, upon which they also mounted the wounded, and sent them to the rear. They numbered no less than 1500. Thirteen scalps were taken by our friendly Indians, and but one lost. No soldier suffered this mutilation, and all of our dead were decently interred. On the 18th inst., we started upon our return, the wounded being carried upon litters suspended from pack mules; and on the 19th we reached the point where we had left our wagons entrenched. Permanent camp was established here, and the train sent back to Fort Fetterman for supplies. Meanwhile we remain idle, but upon its return active hostilities will be resumed. That the Sioux will fight there is no longer any doubt; but the combined advance of Terry, Crook, Gibbon and Carr (with eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry) may cause them to disperse into smaller bands. News of an engagement between the former and Sitting Bull have reached us. It was probably the warriors of this chief with whom we had our fight. If the eight Peace Commissioners appointed by the Senate do not early make their appearance, it may be too late, and the $50,000 appropriated will revert to the Treasury. Sad thought!

Our Snakes and Crows have left us, but under a promise to return. A battalion of Infantry, perhaps a few Gatling guns, and some Pawnees and Utes are expected. Unless a cessation of hostilities is peremptorily and authoritatively demanded, the campaign will be pushed to the bitter end. In the event of its further progress I will endeavor to keep you informed of all movements and operations.

[*Published by Request.*]

### A Centennial Address,

FROM GENERAL JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS:—I have the honor to be invited to say a few words to you concerning the Centennial anniversary of the birthday of the Republic, of which you have already certainly heard a great deal. Much has been done to make the year memorable, but it is very imperfectly done *if we neglect the lesson upon you*. In twenty years those who are now called children will be the majority of the grown people. This country will be yours to take care of. What will you do with it? That is a very serious question. It will be a greater country than it is to-day. We have now about forty millions of people, and in 1896 when you boys will be in the very vigor of young manhood, managing the business and the politics of the country, we shall have perhaps sixty millions. Some of them are now children in other countries, and know nothing about our principles and laws. They will come here and be influenced by you. What sort of influence will you exert upon them? I ask you questions in the hope that they may set you thinking about matters to which you will soon be obliged to pay much attention.

Soon after the Declaration of Independence was adopted—July 4, 1776—John Adams, who seconded the motion for independence, prophesied that the day would be celebrated by all succeeding generations with bonfires and illuminations, the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. Boys love the thunder of great guns, the clangor of bells, the sound of the trumpet and drum; and I confess to you that many grown-up boys with gray heads like them too, or they would not pay out so much money for them. We like to see the Fourth of July observed, and hope the people will forever observe it. The celebrations cost something, but they are worth all they cost.

But what is all this for? What good does it do? Somebody asked Edward Everett the same question when he was raising money to build the Bunker Hill Monument, and he replied by asking, "What good does anything do?" What is anything good for that does not go directly toward your food, clothing and lodging? There is one day in the year when everybody is reminded that we have a country, a flag, a government, and a history with something in it to be proud of. It is a day when people of differing churches, parties, ranks, nationalities, and classes of society can agree, just for that day, to cease from ordinary work, and honor the memories of the brave and patriotic men of 1776, and speak of the good things in our government, and rejoice over them in all ways. And it makes all the children think and inquire, and they grow up believing that their country ought to be loved, honored, and defended.

If we think we have a good form of government; if we believe that all men ought to be free and have a share in the government; if we think our country is favorable to a wise freedom, general education, and cheerful obedience to law, it is right to show our regard for that government. If we think that the birth of the republic was an event of importance to the world, it is right to celebrate the birthday. The men who struggled, desperately, six years years and a half to make good the Declaration of Independence deserve to be remembered.

Chief among the forms of celebration this year is the great International Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia. All the nations of the world were invited to come to this birthday celebration. Thirty-eight of them accepted, and more than thirty of them are represented here. They and our people have put up nearly two hundred buildings—some very large and beautiful. In these there are collected an almost innumerable multitude of things of beauty and use. There paintings and statuary; woven goods of all kinds; wonderful pottery, and furniture, and household goods of all descriptions; all manner of ornamental and useful work in gold, silver, bronze, and other metals; acres of curious and powerful machinery; flowers and fruits of all varieties; all sorts of agricultural products—nearly everything thing that you can think of as dug out of the earth, grown from the soil, drawn from the sea, or manufactured by human industry and ingenuity. The Chinese and Japanese here, among the most ingenious of all the nations, came largely because they desire to maintain and increase trade, by showing their goods and looking for new things among us, but it is very pleasant to see by the language of their acceptances, and by their conduct here, that they all feel very kindly toward us. The Exhibition enables us to see what progress we have made, to learn how foreigners do some things better than we, and thus advance our own manufactures; but one great good resulting is the strengthening of kind feeling among all nations, making wars less probable, and hastening the day of universal peace and good will. Therefore it seems to us a very pleasant and useful form of celebration.

I do sincerely hope that throughout this wide land the children, large and small, will have a happy day on the Fourth, and one that they will remember all their lives. Learn as well as you can what it all means. Remember how many years of painful toil, how many tens of thousands of lives it has cost to establish this free government and happy nation. Promise our God that as long as you live you will love your country; that you will honor its flag as the symbol of universal liberty, law, equal rights, justice, and good will to all men; that you will prove yourselves good citizens in all things; that you will vote honestly and be honest in your politics when you come to be voters; that you will put down with indignation whoever sells offices or votes, or takes bribes. Promise to remember that the prosperity and life of the nation depend upon winning the favor of God. Let the old men who have loved their country die happily, seeing that it will be even better supported and defended in the coming century than in the last. We hope for peace, and see no war before us, but God alone knows whether among the bright and happy faces I see in imagination, there are the faces of future soldiers, wives, sisters, and mothers of soldiers. War is indescribably awful. Pray God the country may never see it again, and when you come to share in ruling make sure, that if there must be war, it be such that you can ask God to bless our side. But let us rather dream of fifty or sixty millions of free, intelligent, honest, happy, peaceful, God-fearing people, rapidly growing in all good things, a blessing to the world, and never so well governed as by those who are now hurrying along to take the reins—the boys and girls of 1876. God bless them!

### Swepson Acquitted.

CLOSE OF THE SWEPSON VS MOORE HOMICIDE TRIAL—ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL—CHARGE OF JUDGE WATTS—HOW THE VERDICT WAS RECEIVED.

[Raleigh Sentinel of Sunday.]

Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, Judge Watts took his seat on the bench, and the argument of counsel began.

John W. Graham opened for the prosecution, and was followed by T. C. Fuller for the defence. Mr. Scott, of Greensboro, then addressed the jury in behalf of the prosecution, being responded to by D. G. Fowle on the part of the defence. A. M. Lewis closed for the prosecution. Geo. V. Strong was to have made the closing speech, but an illness of three or four days prevented. The speeches on both sides were able and eloquent. At the conclusion of Maj. Lewis' speech the judge charged the jury.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the charge:

"I can find but one plain, simple principle of law applicable to the state of facts, as deposed to by the witness. If, gentlemen of the jury, you believe that the conduct of the deceased, A. G. Moore, was such as to put the prisoner, George W. Swepson, in fear of his life; if he was in constant dread and had reason to apprehend that his life would be taken on the first opportunity offered to the deceased; if you believe he made threats that he would take the life of the prisoner, and the prisoner believed he would do so, and the deceased made any demonstration in furtherance of said previous threats at the time of the homicide, the prisoner is justified in law, and it makes no difference from what part of his castle he fired from, for in law a man's house is a castle. Sacred in the eye of the law, he cannot only defend that castle but his person and every other person in it, even to the taking of life, if the necessity was imminent. A man in his castle is, in law, already driven to the wall, if kept there in duress by a well known and avowed enemy, for he that deliberately seeks the blood of another for a private pique, acts in defiance of all laws, human and divine, and if he engage in an act highly unlawful in carrying out his thirst for blood, he must, at his peril, abide the consequences, and the slayer is justified in taking his life. The rule of the law is this: A man may repel force by force in defence of his person, habitation or property, against one who manifestly intends or endeavors by violence, or surprise, to commit a known felony, such as murder, robbery, arson, burglarly or rape. He is not obliged to retreat, but may even pursue his adversary until he has secured himself from all danger, and if he kill him in so doing it is justifiable self-defence.

"In our own reports, State vs. Scott, 4 Iredell, our Supreme Court holds that if A believes that B designs to kill me, and is making some attempt to execute his design, or is in an apparent situation to do so, and thereby induces me reasonably to think that he intends to do it immediately, I can kill him and will be justified in law, and it would be your duty to acquit.

"I have considered the evidence in this case, and I am obliged to charge you that there is no element of manslaughter in it. It is a case of murder or nothing.

"The State insists that it is a case of murder. The counsel for the prisoner insists that it is a justifiable homicide, committed in self-defence. It is for you, and you alone, to pass upon. The whole case has been fully, ably and eloquently discussed by the counsel. Every point eliminated by the evidence has been presented to you. And now, gentlemen of the jury, take the case, and, under the solemn sanction of your oaths, make a true deliverence between the State and the prisoner at the bar.

When the judge had finished his charge the jury retired, and in ten minutes brought in a verdict of

NOT GUILTY.

which was received with a burst of applause from the spectators, and his counsel and a number of frfends crowded around to offer their congratulations. The former prisoner seemed to be quite collected and exhibited no signs of undue exultation.

Thus has ended one of the most exciting criminal cases ever tried in our court, and in which a deep and continued interest was felt.

### Death of Santa Anna.

Our dispatches announce the death, on the 20th ult., of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the great revolutionist and agitator of Mexico twenty or thirty years ago. He was born at Xalapa in 1798, and his long life was composed of a series of events sufficient to constitute a realistic romance. In 1821 he had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Spanish army, but the next year he deserted that flag and joined the revolutionary movement of Iturbide at Vera Cruz, which culminated in the rout of the Spanish forces and the reduction of that province. Soon afterwards he turned his forces against Iturbide, who had proclaimed himself Emperor of Mexico. The republic of Mexico was then established, and Santa Anna procured himself to be made President thereof in 1833. For several years he maintained that position against the claims of numerous rival chieftains.

Meanwhile arose the war for the independence of Texas, a then province of Mexico, which Santa Anna stubbornly resisted, committing many atrocities not countenanced by the rules of modern warfare. His frequent cold-blooded slaughter of gallant prisoners, who had capitulated after desperate struggles, exited great indignation in this country. But the Texan patriots were reinforced by numbers of adventurous men from the United States, and the contest was finally ended at San Jacinto, under the leadership of Gen. Sam Houston, Santa Anna being taken prisoner. He was, after a time, liberated, and permitted to visit the United States, coming through the West to Washington. The object of the Texans was, of course, to obtain some advantage through him in securing their independence. Subsequently returning to Mexico, in 1838, he participated in the repulse of the French troops under Prince de Joinville, at Vera Cruz, where he lost a leg in action. He was again President of the Republic from 1841 to 1845, and was then deposed and banished for ten years, but was recalled, invested with supreme power, and charged to defend Mexico against the United States troops. In several encounters with those troops, under Generals Scott and Taylor, his forces were depleted, and he resigned his high power, his country having made peace with the United States by the cession of California and agreement to the erection of Texas as an independent State.

He again ruled in Mexico from 1852 to 1855, when Carrera again drove him into exile to St. Thomas, where he resided several years. Subsequently he embraced the brief cause of Emperor Maximillian, but soon abandoned it and returned to St. Thomas. He visited the United States in 1866, in a vain effort to procure our intervention in Mexican affairs, and resided a long time at Staten Island, New York. While there he planned an expedition against Juarez, and sailed from New York with the intention of capturing the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz. The project failed. Santa Anna was captured and condemned to death, but Juarez extended a pardon to him on condition of his leaving Mexico and not returning.

His military record is historic. At San Jacinto, San Antonio, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molinos del Rey, Puebla, Huamantlai, and other bloody fields, he displayed rare courage and indomitable energy in the face of large odds and skilled troops. But even his temporary successes always were disastrous failures, and he again left Mexico as an exile. With a few intervals of participation in the chronic revolutions of his country he has lived at Staten Island, New York, St. Thomas, Havana, and Venezuela. His whole life has been a series of brilliant disasters and splendid defeats, in all which he evinced a large amount of uncultivated ability and a courage that knew no such word as failure. Altogether, though a positive failure in his ambitious projects, he was unquestionably the ablest general and most wily politician his distracted country has ever possessed.

### A Catholic Priest Marries.

Wednesday evening a lady and gentleman drove up to the Jones House, and soon after the Register of Deeds was being searched for, for the purpose of obtaining a marriage license. He was out of town, and as no deputy was found, the license was not obtained. Next morning the couple started for Boone. The lady was Miss Cora Bradshaw, of Charlotte, and the gentleman, Rev. Mr. Hand, a Catholic priest of that vicinity, and they have, by this time, we presume, succeeded in obtaining the desired license, and been married.

The above is from the Lenoir (Caldwell county) *Messenger*. The circumstance referred to has occasioned no little remark in this city, and our Catholic friends are very much mortified in consequence of it. It appears that Miss Bradshaw left here last Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, on the through express train on the North road. The next morning Father Hands left on the same train, and the two met in Salisbury, whence they proceeded up the Western North Carolina railroad to Hickory, where they got off and took the stage for Lenoir. The extract above tells of their subsequent proceedings so far as they are known here. The purpose of these parties to marry had been suspected here for some time past, and the fact had been communicated to Bishop Gibbons, who silenced Father Hands several weeks ago. The papers suspending him were sent to Father Lawrence O'Connell, of Gaston county, who hesitated to deliver them to Father Hands because he disbelieved the report. Father Hands, however, heard of them, and was thus, perhaps, hastened in his designs. When he departed it was for the ostensible purpose of going upon his missions.

Bishop Gibbons has appointed Father J. Alfred Frederick, of Baltimore, to succeed Father Hands here, and he is expected to arrive here this evening. The Bishop is expected in a few days.

Miss Bradshaw is a niece of Col. C. W. Bradshaw and Mr. J. A. Bradshaw, of the city, and was a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.—*Charlotte Observer*.

### Marvel of Tattooing.

REMARKABLE SUBJECT FROM THE HANDS OF THE SKILFUL CHINESE TARTARS.

Capt. George Costentenus, a descendant of a noble Greek family, from the province of Albania, arrived in New York yesterday in the Suevia. From head to foot on every inch of his body including even the scalp, and the soles of his feet, he is a mass of the most artistic and elaborately colored tattooing, in letters, signs, figures of quadrupeds, birds, fishes and reptiles. Captain Costentenus is tall, dark complexion, of superb physique, and about forty-five years of age. He does not read English, but converses fluently in his own tongue and in the Italian, Arab, Turkish and Persian languages, and speaks a little French and German, and a few words of English. The climate here affects him so that he keeps muffled in a coarse suit lined with fur, with a soft round cap pulled down over his forehead, and a thick pair of gloves on his hands. His heavy beard only partially conceals the tattooing on his weather-beaten face.

Contentenus' early history is that of many Albanians. He has always been a soldier of fortune. In 1867 he and eleven others penetrated Chinese Tartary and sided with the rebels.

THE PARTY WERE CAPTURED,

and two or three were killed, and the rest were submitted to an ordeal of tattooing, which only two survived, Capt. Costentenus and a Spaniard, who has since died. The operation lasted three months and was performed daily. Six men held him down while a seventh wielded a tattooing aparatus. At the conclusion of the operation he regained his health, and was freed by the Tartars, instead of making his escape, as was reported.

This tattooing was done to warn outside barbarians of the danger of penetrating the Tartar domains.

Nothing like the captain's person has ever been seen in the civilized countries. By the side of his gorgeously embellished cuticle the tattooing of South Sea Islanders fades into insignificance. The material used was indigo and cinnabar, the former introducing a black and the latter a red. At a first glance the captain's body seems to be covered with a Turkish shawl, but a close examination shows that the pictures in two colors are produced by innumbered points. On his forehead are animals and inscriptions, and on his face star-like figures.—On the hands are numerous red points and figures resembling sculptures as well as long-tailed, panther-like shapes. The ears are absolutely the only part of the body free from tattooing, even the scalp being embellished. On the neck, chest, abdomen, back and extremities the skin is a mass of symmetrically arranged and admirably executed figures of monkeys, tigers, lions, elephants, peacocks, storks,

SWANS, SNAKES, CROCODILES,

lizards mingled with bows, arrows, leaves, flowers and fruits. Between the figures are words in Berminian in blue and red letters, and simple points or stars and circles. The original skin is invisible. On the palms of the hands are indiserbable figures and little figures are on the inside of the fingers. On the back side of both feet to the toes are blue points, and from the toes to the nails are red lines. Altogether there are 388 tattooed pictures on the entire body—on the forehead, 2; neck, 8; chest, 50; back, 37; abdomen, 62; upper extremities, 101; lower extremities, 137, yet the captain is in perfect health.

The instrument used in tattooing, the captain says, was divided into three parts. The part holding the fluid was slit like a pen, four inches long and an inch and a half wide, coming down to two points. In the middle was a cylinder of brass, four inches long, and on top was a third piece, four inches long, of iron, with a knob at the end. The three parts were joined by capsules. The instrument was inserted between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand to guide it, and the right hand made the punctures with extreme rapidity.

The captain has several scars on his body as evidence of his numerous engagements, and these show plainly through the tattooing. He has seen every country in the world except America. He is going to the Centennial Exhibition.—N. Y. *Sun*.

### Directions for Restoring Persons Apparently Dead from Drowning.

[Circulated by the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1875].

I. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.

II. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.

III. Hold the body, *for a few seconds only*, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.

IV. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.

V. See that the tongue is pulled forward, if it falls back into the throat, by taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.

VI. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP OF ALL.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under the shoulders; then press with the back of the hands *over the lower part of the breast-bone and the upper part of the abdomen*, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure *twenty or thirty times a minute*. A pressure of *thirty pounds* may be applied with safety to a grown person.

VII. Rub the limbs with the hands, or with dry cloths, constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

VIII. As soon as the person can swallow, give a table spoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm tea or coffee.

IX. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. *Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.*

The Morganton insane asylum water-works have been completed. The main pipe is four miles and two-thirds in length, and the fall in that distance 175 feet. The furnishing capacity is 120 gallons a minute, and the water is clear as crystal.

### The Western Storm.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE AWFUL CALAMITY AT ROCKDALE, IOWA.

A dispatch from Dubuque to the New York *Times* says:

Two miles southwest from here is the little suburb of Rockdale, a hamlet of a dozen buildings, situated on the Catfish creek. At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning monstrous billows of water rolled down the valley, sweeping out the dam and the railroad bridge, which were hurled against the buildings. Every house except the mill was swept away. In all the dwellings were occupants, and all but a dozen were drowned. Forty-one lives were lost in all. In two instances two entire families—one of five and the other of seven persons—were drowned.—Charles Themmech leaped off the roof of his floating house twelve feet into the flood, and finally reached shore. Several persons were drowned in their houses, their bodies being found in the compact debris among trees on the shore and down the stream. Half of them were buried in mud, with perhaps one hand or foot or a part of the face exposed. J. Becker, his wife and two children were drowned. Becker had but part of one arm, having lost both hands in a thresher some years ago. The wife took the girl to her bosom, the father took the boy with the stump of his arm, and all were found dead thus embraced. One boy of eleven seized his little brother by the hair when floating down the stream; both reached a tree, and, clinging to the limbs until morning, were saved. The store of a man named Harris went last, and his family took refuge in the attic. Clinging to the rafters and beams, they stood in water to their arm-pits for three hours till the flood subsided, and all were saved. Their escape was marvellous. Chas. Kignsley, keeper of the Rockland House, lost his wife. They sought to climb on the roof through a window; he succeeded, and took hold of his wife's arm to help her up, but the house fell together, and as he floated away his wife's arm broke across the window frame. He was saved. There were twelve persons in Becker's house, eight of whom were drowned. James Pearce, his wife, and two daughters were all lost. Peter Becker, his housekeeper and five children, his entire family, were drowned. Jno Klassen, wife, and five out of six children, were drowned. Martin Carrie was in a saloon, and from the window saw his own house crushed like an egg shell, and his wife and two little ones flung into the torrent." All were drowned. He was found next morning, fifty rods below, clinging to a tree. The dead are:

Joseph Becker, Mary Becker, A. Becker, Henry Becker, Alice Becker, Mrs. Joseph Becker, Mary Becker, Henry Becker, Wm. Bradbury, Lucy Bowers, Lizzie Carey, Frank Carey, Jane Carey, Elizabeth Carey, James Pearce, Mrs. Pearce, Ida Pearce, Lina Pearce, J. Klassen, Mrs. Klassen, Christ. Klassen, Maggie Klassen, Lizzie Klassen, M. Klassen, Peter Kopp, Mrs. Kopp, Mathias Kopp, Mary Kopp, Joseph Kopp, Thos. Benckeron, Oliver Benckeron, and Minnie Bowers.

The bodies of these thirty-two have been recovered. The remaining seven not yet found are: R. Becker, Richard Barke, Nicholas Kopp, John Kopp, Peter Kopp, Levi Klassen, Alexander Becker.

The body of Minnie Bowers, aged ten years, was found lodged in mud and brush over a mile, below the scene.

To-day the dead were buried. In two instances entire families were laid away, with not a relative near. In several other cases only one child is left, and it is not old enough to comprehend its dreadful orphanage. Several were buried by the county authorities, the estates of the deceased having been destroyed.

The immediate neighbors have opened their houses in aid of the survivors, and have done everything in their power to assist in finding the dead and recovering the remnants of their late homes. The water has so far subsided that the search will not be impeded, and it is expected that the remaining bodies will be found to-morrow. Eight of the nine railroad bridges within ten miles of the city have been swept away, and the telegraph lines torn down. Both are undergoing rapid repair, but it will be a week before the break will be fully repaired.

### A False Idea.

It is a mistaken idea, entertained by many, that riches are necessary to perfect happiness. It is scarcely necessary to state a fact so well understood, that many men and women possessed of great wealth, are exceedingly unhappy. A thousand things occur, in the fluctuations and busy scenes of life to bring sorrow and discontent to the homes of the rich as well as to those of the poor. It is in the homes of people of moderate means, as a rule that happiness is found. The highest riches do not consist in a princely income; there is greater wealth than this. It consists in a good constitution, good digestion, a good heart; stout limbs, a sound mind, and a clear conscience.—Some one says that good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire, and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and lands. Better than money is a good disposition; and that man is rich who is hopeful and cheerful, and who has the moral courage to keep the even tenor of his way, whatever may betide him. Such a man is rich, though not accounted so when measured by a money standard; but he stands immeasurably higher, in point of true worth, than the avaricious cormorant, whose only claim to consideration consist in his money-bags.

THIN OUT THE GRAPES.—Many grape vines so overbear that the fruit cannot ripen perfectly, and in some cases varieties that naturally ripen well every season will fail to ripen at all owing to the roots not being able to sustain the immence crop of fruit upon the vines. In cases where grapes fail to ripen from this cause the bunches should be thinned out with a pair of scissors when the buries are small, as soon as they are well-formed; and cut away the smallest clusters, and those that show a straggling propensity in the fruit. By so doing a crop of fruit may be produced where it would have been worthless without having been thinned out.

# The People's Press.

*SALEM, N. C.*

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.



**FIFTY CENTS.** We will send the PRESS till the end of the Presidential campaign to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for **FIFTY CENTS.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.


## National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**Samuel J. Tilden,**

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**Thomas A. Hendricks,**

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson.

**ELECTORS.**

2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN.
3D " " JOHN D. STANFORD.
4TH " " F. H. BUSBEE,
5TH " " F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH " " R. P. WARING.
7TH " " W. B. GLENN.

## State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,

OF MECKLENBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,

OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THOMAS S. KENAN,

OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,

OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.

JAMES M. WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

AUDITOR.

SAMUEL L. LOVE,

OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,

OF JOHNSON.

**FOR CONGRESS.**

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,

OF IREDELL.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

WALTER L. STEELE,

OF RICHMOND.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. SCALES,

OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

JOSEPH J. DAVIS,

OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ALFRED M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

### Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

*Resolved*, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2. That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3. That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4. That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT, one of our best exchanges, has entered upon its 25th volume. Mr. Yates has conducted the *Democrat* with ability and pecuniary success, and we wish him many future years of prosperity.

The Raleigh *Sentinel*, under the new arrangement, has been much improved in manner and matter. We have been in regular receipt of the Daily *Sentinel*, for a week or more, and hope its daily visits will continue. Specimen numbers can be seen at this office. Price of the Daily $8 per annum.

### REFORM.

Tilden and Hendricks, and a number of prominent individuals, met in council at Saratoga, N. Y., on the 13th, and canvassed the entire political situation, and concluded that the Conservative-Democratic lines of operation would everywhere display the banners of REFORM in the administration of the government.

That's what the people want, and the TILDEN & HENDRICKS ticket will sweep the country.

The Richmond *State* puts the case sententiously strong when it says: "Mr. Hays accepts the platform; the platform accepts Grant; therefore Mr. Hayes carries the whole load of Grant & Grantism."

SITTING BULL.—It is reported that Sitting Bull, the Chief of the Sioux, and a white man named Melburn, his chief adviser, were both killed in the late Indian fight. The report is however not generally credited.

Earnest efforts are being made to prosecute the Indian War to a successful termination, even should it be necessary to wage a war of extermination.

THE EASTERN WAR.—The War News from Turkey is meagre. Dates of July 15, represent the Servians as having been defeated, and an important victory gained by the Turks.

Don Carlos and suite passed on the N. C. Railroad, going north, last week.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Deaths here are 1,298 against 858 last week. The increase is attributed to the heat.

N. C. RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company met in Raleigh last week.

From the Raleigh papers it appears the Treasurer's report states that during the fiscal year the receipts from all sources have been $371,098 70, and the amount paid on expenses, bonds and other liabilities of the company amount to $336,461 48.

On motion the meeting proceeded to the election of directors. Messrs. Thos. Webb and P. B. Hawkins were appointed tellers, and the ballot resulted in the selection of Messrs. M. L. Holmes, T. M. Holt, R. B. Haywood and H. W. Fries.

The Finance Committee on the part of the Stockholders was then elected, Messrs D. A. Davis, T. B. Keogh and C. G. Yates.

### THE CAMPAIGN.

Elsewhere will be found a report of the opening of the Campaign in Raleigh.—The prospects are bright now, and the people are becoming thoroughly aroused all over the State.

Gov. Vance is meeting the charges of his enemies, and driving them to the wall.

Here are a few samples:

As to the threatened charge of stopping the stills during the war, Gov. Vance said: "I do wish they would charge that on me," and his grey eyes twinkled at the thought. "The truth is, I stopped the stills to save bread for the women and children, and old man Nat Boyden and some others made a fuss about it, and I submitted the matter to the man who was chairman of their convention, yesterday, Hon. Samuel Phillips, and he decided the stills were a nuisance, and not only ought to be stopped, but I had a right to smash them with the militia; even stronger law, than I thought myself." Better let that little charge alone.—*Raleigh News.*

HOW VANCE GOT BILL SMITH.

The *News* relates this:

"They tell me," said Vance, "that Smith charged last night, that I ran away from Raleigh on a barebacked mule. Well, I confess I did leave, but I left on a horse and retired in good order. Smith was in Johnston and had lost his horn, and could not get his dogs up, and what was I to do but run for it? There was no one to signal the enemy's approach. [Roars of laughter.]

Bill Smith is charged with hunting deserters with bloodhounds.

### Republican State Ticket.

At the Republican Convention held in Raleigh last week, the following State ticket was agreed upon:

For Governor, Thomas Settle of Guilford. For Lieut. Governor, Wm. A. Smith, of Johnston. For Secretary of State, J. W. Albertson, of Perquimans. For Treasurer, Dr. Wm. H. Wheeler, of Forsyth. For Auditor, John Reilly, of Cumberland. For Sup. Pub. Instruction, Rev. James H. Carson, of Henderson. For Attorney General, T. L. Hargrove, of Granville.

It is reported that Judge Logan prefers Vance to Settle.

Hon. Edward Ransom, of Tyrrell county, independent Republican candidate for Congress, in the First district of North Carolina, two years ago, and President of the recent State Constitutional Convention, announces his intention to support the Democratic nominations, both State and National. He will take the stump immediately. Mr. Ransom was a Grant elector in 1872.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

## The Campaign Opened.

### VANCE IN RALEIGH.

### IMMENSE CROWD.

*GREAT ENTHUSIASM.*

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14.

Friday morning long before the hour of speaking, 11 a. m., a vast crowd assembled on court-house square, in front of the *Sentinel* office, to greet the standard-bearer of the conservative-democratic party in the present campaign, Hon. Z. B. Vance, upon the occasion of his opening speech. Raleigh and the vicinity turned out in full force, and it did one's heart good to see such a hearty and enthusiastic demonstration in favor of reform. The enthusiasm was not confined to the men alone, but crowds of ladies testified their devotion to the cause by occupying seats at the Yarbrough House, in the hall of the Rescue Fire Company, and in the court-house, where they could both see and hear. Every arrangement necessary to the occasion was perfected day before yesterday. There was a commodious platform draped in United States flags, and seats enough to accommodate eight hundred or a thousand people, and everything done necessary to make the affair pleasant and agreeable. Stanley's brass band was on hand and filled up the moments of waiting very agreeably.

A little after 11 o'clock Gov. Vance appeared, escorted by Gen. W. R. Cox, chairman of our State Executive Committee, and the committee of arrangements on the part of the Tilden and Vance club, and took his seat upon the platform. His appearance was greeted with tumultuous applause and a flourish from the band.

After the noise had subsided, W. H. Bledsoe, president of the Tilden and Vance club, in brief but very appropriate remarks introduced the distinguished gentleman to the crowd,—a man already so well known to them. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Bledsoe, very properly characterized Mr. Vance as the man, so far as this State is concerned, in whom centered all of reform, reconciliation and union, he being the representative man of the party that was bending all its energies to bring about those desirable and vital things.

Governor Vance began his speech by saying that he was a candidate for the position of chief executive of this State, a position he had held before and the duties of which he was somewhat familiar with. He had been governor of this commonwealth during a dark and troubled time, and during that time the execution of many harsh laws fell to his lot, the execution of which was as unpleasant to him as it was to those upon whom it was executed; but the law and his sworn duty made it incumbent upon him to do it. But the war had now passed away and peace again reigned in our land. In announcing his candidacy he thought it was his duty to the people to state his views frankly and squarely. True the war had passed away, but we were dwelling amidst its wreck and debris, and many vital issues were now before the people for definite settlement. He was the candidate of the white people of the State, but in saying this he did not mean to place himself in antagonism with any color. He then went on to sketch the achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race and to prove their title to supremacy wherever christianity and civilization has a foothold, and never with his consent should this supremacy pass to an alien blood. After speaking upon this portion of his subject for some time he alluded to the proposition of Judge Settle, the Radical gubernatorial nominee, for a division of time. He said that about 15 minutes before he left the hotel to appear on this stand he had received a note from Judge Settle, asking a division of time. He responded that this was his [Vance's] appointment, and that he was the guest of the Tilden and Vance club; that they [the club] objected to Judge Settle having the advantage of the expense and trouble that they had gone into in preparing for this occasion; but that he [Vance] offered to speak for an hour at first, then allow him [Settle] an hour and a half, and he [Vance] closing the debate with a speech of the same length. This was the rule established by the republican party in 1868 and abided by ever since. They never divided time equally with a conservative speaker at one of their appointments, except in the way proposed to Judge Settle, or sandwiched an opposition speaker between two of their's. Judge Settle declined the proposition. He [Vance] in this fed them out of their own spoon, but they did not seem to like the victuals. Providence permitting and the water keeping low they [himself and Settle] should meet in a series of joint appointments, conducted after the manner of the good old days—days of Badger, Mangum, Manly and others, when a white man was considered as good as a negro as long as he behaved himself.

Here the speaker then entered into a rapid but comprehensive review of the state of affairs of the country, just preceding and after the the close of the war. He laid bare the villainies and inconsistencies of the reconstruction acts, and showed that the Congress that passed these acts according to its own admissions, first dissolved the Union. He spoke of the constitutional convention of 1868 as being born of a violated Federal constitution. Congress ordained that that body should be convened, prescribed how members should be elected and then proceeded to disfranchise 30,000 white men. Under this congressional manipulation a constitution framed and 80,000 negroes, who had no right to vote, voted upon the question of their own enfranchisement; while 30,000 white men who had a right to vote were not allowed to vote on the question at all. This was like fifteen men going to a church of twenty, applying for membership and insisting on voting on their own election, and then disfranchising one third of the original number thus placing themselves in the majority and taking control.

After showing up the enormities practiced in this State by radicals, he next paid his attention to the huge swindles practiced in the national administration. He brought out with startling force the fact that since 1862 $4,500,000,000 had been collected from revenue, and out of which $1,500,000,000 had been LOST. This fact appeared in the recent speech, in Congress, of Hon. J. J. Davis, who collated his figures from official reports. The speaker then went on to speak of the overwhelming corruptions which had disgraced the country for the last twelve years, and denounced them in scathing terms.

He then made some remarks personal to himself. He said he was charged with being a harsh governor during the war. Never was a charge more unfounded. True it was that he had had many unpleasant laws to enforce, but in so doing he had used every exertion to protect the people of the State from oppression. He was particularly charged with an undue severity in the enforcement of the law in regard to conscripts and deserters. In the enforcement of these laws he had stood between the people of the State and the Confederate authorities. If he had failed to do this the Confederate Government would have interfered and executed these laws in our borders through troops and officers who knew nothing of our people, and would not have had for them the consideration shown by militia officers who were born and reared among them. At that time, 1862-'63, the Confederate army was strong and opposition in poor old North Carolina could have been easily crushed out. Just about that time some fifty or sixty citizens of the State were arrested without accusation and thrown into prison at Salisbury. He immediately wrote to the authorities at Richmond and told them that those men must be brought to a speedy trial, on specific charges, or be at once released. The government authorities quibbled and tried to dodge the point, but he told them if those men were not brought to an immediate trial, or released, he would issue his proclamation, recalling from the field the North Carolina troops and order out the whole militia force of the State to protect its citizens from oppression and tyranny. The Confederate government yielded and the prisoners were released without even being brought to a trial. He always ordered his militia officers to protect citizens whom the courts of the State had declared not subject to military duty. He held in his hand a book of his letters to the President of the Confederacy and the Secretary of War, giving numerous instances where he had interposed to shield our citizens. A charge was in circulation that up in Randolph county, or somewhere else, he had women's thumbs squeezed under fence rails in order to make them tell where their husbands, &c., were. This was an infamous lie, and the man that told him so to his face would have to swallow the lie. He never squeezed a woman by her thumbs or in any other way unless by her permission. The whole thing was a slanderous charge put in circulation by unscrupulous men. He had ever been true to the people of his State. In contrast to his conduct he would call attention to the state of affairs in 1870. There was no war then; all was peace, except the turmoil created by designing, bad and base men to serve their own ends. Holden levied, without the authority of law, regiments of black and white soldiers and made war upon the citizens of the State. He arrested them by hundreds, and of his own volition suspended the blood-bought writ of habeas corpus. Men were not only put in prison, but actually hung up and put to the torture, as were old Mr. Roane and Murray. The Supreme Court was appealed to for writs of habeas corpus, which were issued, but when the then governor refused to obey them, the court refused to force him to do so, and stood supinely by and saw our best citizens dragged to prison by a rabble soldiery, without a proper warrant, and some even put to torture and refused to interpose the law in their behalf. Who was on the Supreme Court bench at that time? Thomas Settle! Yet he had the impudence to charge him (Vance) with being untrue to the people of the State.

The speech was a scathing arraignment of the present federal administration, and a complete vindication of his course as governor of North Carolina during the war. It was full of pithy and suggestive points, and its solid and massive argument was enlivened throughout by those apt anecdotes which no one so well knows how to tell. We are sorry that our space does not allow more than this imperfect and brief synopsis. Gov. Vance closed with a magnificent eulogy on North Carolina, and a glowing appeal to the State pride of North Carolinians.

Towards the close of Gov. Vance's speech Gen. J. M. Leach arrived and took a seat upon the platform. Being called forward he was received with immense enthusiasm, and proceeded to make a brilliant and impassioned appeal to all classes of North Carolinians, without regard to party or color, to rally to the defence of the good old State.

Gen. Leach stated that he desired to conduct the pending canvass in a gentlemanly manner without vituperation or personalities; but that if the other side preferred a campaign of a different kind, he was ready for them, and they had better stand from under. The general then retired with the understanding that he was to be fully heard from in the evening.

The crowd then adjourned amidst the stirring strains of Stanley's cornet band, to assemble again in the evening, when Hon. J. M. Leach, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox and Capt. S. T. Williams are expected to speak as per programme.

### AT NIGHT.

At night the stand was brilliantly illuminated, and the street in front blazed with tar barrels. The effort at a balloon ascension was a failure, it taking fire in the attempt to start it off.

About 8:30 o'clock Stanley's fine brass band commenced playing, and its sweet strains soothed the impatience of many at the tardy appearance of the promised speakers. A little before 9 o'clock the cheers of the large crowd, and the inspiring strains of Dixie from the band, gave notice of the approach of the speakers.

When the lull took place W. H. Bledsoe, as president of the Tilden and Vance club, arose, and said he was about to perform a task which he felt to be a useless one. He was to introduce to the democrats of Raleigh that wheel-horse of Democracy in the West, Hon. James Madison Leach, of Davidson county.

General Leach came forward amidst thunders of applause. He began his remarks by a comparison between the two recent national conventions and the two State conventions; their personnel and their work. Keeping in this strain, he entered into an exposition of the mighty issues now presented to the American people. In doing this he gave a somewhat elaborate exposition of the duties of good American citizens, and explained the mutual ties and interests which should bind them together and beget a spirit of generous concession. Passing from his exordium he took up the course of the republican party during its sixteen years of power, and laid bare its sickening corruptions in all the branches of government. He denounced its administration of public affairs as infamous beyond conception, and gave a number of notable illustrations of the truth of his declations. We would that every democrat, conservative and republican in the State could have heard the speech. It was such a one as should come from the lips of a patriot and statesman, and carried conviction to the hearts of all who had capacity to comprehend the plainest proposition within the domain of common sense and sound logic. No fanciful declarations or baseless assertions were indulged in. All was argument, logic, facts and figures. There was no appeal to passion and prejudice, but every word addressed to reason. In a word, it was such a speech as one only hears on very rare occasions. That the audience appreciated it and understood its scope was evidenced by the frequent bursts of applause which greeted the speaker.

At the conclusion of Gen. Leach's speech, Col. T. C. Fuller was loudly called. He came forward, expressed his thanks for the compliment and introduced Capt. S. D. Williams, of Nash, who made a brief but brilliant speech, which was applauded all the way through. Capt. Williams is a very effective speaker.

When Capt. Williams concluded, the meeting adjourned in every way satisfied with the entertainment.

### THE INDIANS.

PORTRAIT OF SITTING BULL.

A reporter of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has interviewed a Mr. Keller, who thus describes Sitting Bull:

Tatonka Otahka (Sitting Bull), who led the savages in the fight against Custer, belongs to the Unkapapas (dried beef eater.) Mr. Keller knows him well. He has a large head, eyes and nose, high cheek bones; one of his legs is shorter than the other, from a gun shot wound in the left knee. His countenance is of an extremely savage type, betraying that bloodthirstiness and brutality for which he has so long been notorious. He has the name of being one of the most successful scalpers in the Indian country. There has been a standing reward of $1,000 offered for his head for the last eight years, by the Montana people, who have special cause to know his ferocious nature, some of his worst deeds having been perpetrated in that Territory. The Sioux, when on the war path, black their faces from the eyes down the forehead being colored a bright red. When in mourning, and very eager to revenge the death of friends or relations, they cut their hair short and daub their faces with white earth. Their feats of horsemanship are wonderful. They consider the greatest act of valor to be the striking of their enemy with some hand instrument while alive, and, whether alive or dead, it is the first one that strikes the fallen foe that "counts the coup," and not the one that shoots him.—They do not always scalp. Their object in scalping is to furnish a proof of their deed, and give them to their women to dance over. They always attack in a sweeping, circling line, eagle-like, give a volley, pass on, circle, and return on a different angle. When they kill one of the enemy there is always a rush to get the first crack at him, so as to "count the coup," and then some Indian who was disappointed in getting a cut at the victim while alive, scalps him. The Sioux always camp with tepes (lodges) in a circle, making, as it were, a stockade, and when on dangerous ground they picket their ponies in the centre. Mr. Keller is familiar with the ground where the disastrous engagement of Custer occurred. Concerning this he said: "My idea of the Custer slaughter is that the Indians had no women and children in their lodges, and had parapets dug under the lodges out of sight. Custer, thinking it was a family camp, rushed in the centre of their fort, where resistance would necessarily prove fatal. His only means of escape was, after finding himself in this fix, to run right through and out, and not to stop to fight, but join Reno's command and retreat."

THE CROW SCOUT'S STORY OF CUSTER'S CHARGE.

The Crow scout who reported to the *Fur West* proves to be the only survivor of the Custer's charge. He says the Sioux completely enveloped Custer, who killed his horses, using their remains for breastworks. He fought desperately, the Indians charging his positions repeatedly and losing heavily. The Crow believes they lost more than Custer. One company, that of Capt. Smith, tried to cut its way out to the rear, but all were killed, and their bodies lay some rods from Custer, all in a little knot. Custer was among the last to fall. Col. Crook, with his heavy flowing beard, was the last one standing that the Crow recognized.—Custer and command were all killed within an hour. Custer's command having been finished, the Indians gathered their entire force about Reno, leaving the squaws to mutilate the dead and torture the living. The remains bear many evidences of torture. Some seem to have been shot with arrows while still living and from others portions of their bodies were removed. The heads of nearly all had been crushed with stone clubs. In some cases the heads were severed from the body. The entrails were taken from some, and from many limbs were chopped off. Some bodies were partly burned.

CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE.—THE SLAUGHTER AND MUTILATION OF HIS OFFICERS AND MEN.

A Detroit dispatch says Lieutenant John Carland, of Company B, 6th infantry, with Gen. Gibbon's command, writes as follows concerning the slaughter of the 7th cavaly and Gen. Custer. The letter is dated Mouth of the Little River, June 29th. Major Reno was to attack the enemy in the rear, while Custer fought them in front. This would have worked all right, as Reno had got in their rear; But Gen. Custer, marching down on the other side, saw what he supposed was the front of the camp, and made a charge on them, the Indians giving way and letting him right in the gap. The brave man rode in with his three hundred men, and would have killed the whole two thousand Sioux, I believe, if there had been no enemy behind him. But, instead of charging the front, he was right in the centre of between three thousand and four thousand Sioux. Those that were behind him kept concealed until he was right in their midst, and then, when it was too late, he made a bold dash, trying to cut through them. But the enemy were too many. He fell, about the first one, and, the horses becoming unmanageable, the poor soldiers were cut down in less time than it takes to tell it.

THE ATTACK ON RENO.

The Sioux chiefs turned with all their force upon Maj Reno. He charged them with one company and returned with only eleven men. He then retreated a short distance, placing his men on the bluff. Out of the whole regiment only 428 men are left, and forty of them are badly wounded. It makes one's heart sick to look over the battle-ground and see the poor fellows, some of them with their entrails cut out, others their eyes dug out and hearts laid across their face. They even stopped to cut their pockets to get their money and watches.

THE MOST FEARFUL SIGHT

was Col. Cook. He was a splendid looking man, with long, dark whiskers. They dug his face all out so as to get his fine beard, it is supposed. They did not disfigure General Custer any way, but his brother, Tom Custer, was opened and his heart taken out. We estimate the loss of the enemy at 500, though it is hard to tell how many were killed, as they carried most of them away. Some of ours

CLAIM THAT SITTING BULL WAS KILLED.

as he was known by some, and an Indian answering his description was found dead, but no doubt this is false, as they would have tried to carry him along. Gen. Terry and the remaining officers are feeling very badly.

TERRY OVER CUSTER'S BODY.

I was standing by Gen. Custer when Gen. Terry came up, and as he looked down upon the noble general the tears coursed down his face as he said: "The flower of the army is gone at last." Custer was supposed to be the first one who died, but though he fell first we found seventeen cartridge shells by his side where he had kept them off until the last moment. There can be no blame attached to any for the fearful slaughter. If Custer had had the whole regiment it would only have been worse; the Sioux were too many. Of course there will be some blame by Eastern papers, but as an eye witness of the whole battle I cannot censure any one. There is one poor Crow Indian on the boat who has five shots through him, yet he is happy because he has nine scalps at his side. This is a true statement of Gen. Custer's brave charge. The Sioux were all from some agency, as we found camp equipments that had never been used, also blankets that were new, branded "U. S. Indian department."

AN EX-CONFEDERATE'S OFFER TO AVENGE CUSTER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Representative Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky, has received the following letter dated Louisville, July 9:

*Dear Sir*—As this is the centennial year of American Independence and I desire to let the world see that we who were once soldiers of the "Lost Cause" are not deficient in patriotism, will you be kind enough to intimate to the President that I offer him the services of a full regiment, composed exclusively of ex-Confederates, to avenge Custer's death. I have crossed swords frequently with his command in the past. You know me and my ancestry and that is the reason I apply to you for this favor. Believe me very truly,

"Yours to command,
WM. H. ROWAN.

LIFE INSURANCE OF CUSTER AND HIS OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Gen. Custer, with five of his officers were insured as follows: Gen. Custer, $5,000; Capt. Yates, $5,000; Captain Keogh, $10,000; Lieut. Calhoun, $5,000; Lieut. Crittenden, $10,000; Lieut. Porter, $5,000; in all $40,000. As the insurances were effected under a special provision made by the company, there will be no trouble about a prompt settlement of the claims, notwithstanding they were killed in battle with the Indians.

## News of the Week.

### STATE NEWS.

GOV. VANCE'S APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Vance and Gen. Jas. M. Leach will address their fellow-citizens at the following places and times:

Tuesday, July 25th, at Rutherfordton.
Wednesday, July 26th, Columbus, Polk county.
Thursday, July 27th, Hendersonville, Henderson county.
Friday, July 28th, Asheville, Buncombe county.
Gov. Vance will speak at the following points:
Monday, July 31st, Marshall, Madison county.
Wednesday, August 2d, Burnsville, Yancey county.
Thursday, August 3d, Bakersville, Mitchell county.
Saturday, August 5th, Boone, Watauga county.
Monday, August 8th, Jefferson, Ashe county.
Wednesday, August 9th, Wilkesboro, Wilkes county.
Thursday, August 10th, Taylorsville, Alexander county.
Western papers will please copy.
Gov. Vance, after leaving Raleigh, will speak at
Smithfield, Johnston county, Saturday, 15th.
Tarboro, Monday 17th.
Washington, Tuesday 18th.
Edenton, Thursday 20th.

Mr. N. Knight retires from the Wadesboro *Argus*.

It is so dry in Salisbury that several of the wells of the place are without water.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North Carolina meets in the Commons Hall, Raleigh, on the 8th day of August. Gov. Brogden has been invited to deliver the address of welcome.

There were 180 scholars in the graded school at Greensboro last session. Prof. McIver, late Superintendent of Public Instruction, is in charge.

The small-pox is still raging in Montgomery and upper Richmond, and some apprehensions are felt in adjoining counties.

Quite a fire occurred in Statesville, Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock. It originated in the sash, door and blinds factory of P. C. Carlton, Esq., and destroyed this with all the tools and machinery which it contained. An adjoining building belonging to L. M. Barringer, was also destroyed. The total loss was $3,000, of which Mr. Carlton sustained $2,500. No insurance.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The flag of North Carolina, painted by Rev. Johannes A. Oertel, at present in this City, is an exquisite work of art, and is a beautiful symbolical representation of the History, Products, Industries and Scenery of the Old North State. The banner will be presented to the Centennial authorities at Philadelphia, to be preserved in the Memorial Hall along with the flags of other States and Nations.—*Raleigh News.*

IREDELL:—From the Statesville *Landmark:* Somewhere between 1815 and 1825, Mr. Muschatt, a very eccentric but brilliant man, established the original "Statesville Male Academy." The building stood where the Presbyterian church now stands. It was torn down and moved to the lot Mr. David Wallace recently sold to the Baptist denomination of this place as a site for a church, and converted into a dwelling house. Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the late ex-Gov. Graham were students at Mr. Muschatt's school at the same time. Where the *Landmark* printing office now stands constituted the first building in Statesville. It was owned by Mr. Robertson who came here direct from Ireland, and brought with him the first copper distillery ever brought into the county. Where Mr. Jamison now resides Mr. Robertson had his apple orchard. Mr. Muschatt's boys were in the habit of visiting Mr. Robertsons apple trees after sun down. Mr. R. set a trap for the boys. He attached a small bell to a number of the best trees, so that the shaking of the tree would cause the bells to ring and thus enable him to either catch or greatly alarm the boys. Judge Pearson, it is said, first discovered the trap. He promptly suggested a remedy. It was to procure a lot of briars, which were quite convenient, and place them on the door steps. The idea worked like a charm. The ringing of the bells brought Mr. Robertson to the door, but alas, in the hurry of the moment he neglected to put on his shoes. The briar patch was quietly removed from the door, and also the bells were removed from the trees.—Mr. Robertson never relished the joke. He never believed that "young Graham was in the crowd." He saddled the whole blame on "that devilish young Pearson"—so the tradition goes. Alluding to this incident recently Judge Pearson said that Gov. Graham was not in the crowd that stole the apples, but he ate of them very heartily after they were carried to the room.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants of Belina.

BURNT.—Castle Garden, one of the well known old landmarks in New York City, was destroyed by fire on the 9th, at about half past five o'clock. It is supposed to have originated from fire dropped from a pipe, by some smoker.

Serious riot, July 10th at Hamburg, S. C., in which a negro defied the justice on a trial, who is the notorious negro commander of the militia, who entrenched themselves in a builking, and were only expelled after considerable fighting. Rivers, the justice, had the assistance of the whites. Six negroes killed, three wounded; one white man killed, one wounded.

The trouble originated from a negro militia company obstructing the public road, and refusing to let white citizens pass.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Three young German brothers Fichern, desperate characters, were arrested and drew revolvers and shot one officer dead, and another fatally, and escaped to the shop from which they had been discharged where they commenced an indiscriminate firing, killing one and wounding two. The workmen turned out en masse and drove the murderers toward the river with stones and knives. They leaped into the river and were stoned to death by the outraged workmen.—One of the wounded workmen is dead.

THE HEATED TERM.—Many fatal cases of sunstroke are reported from New York and other cities, during the past two weeks. Horses have suffered terribly, too.

The following will give an idea of the extreme warm weather north:

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The thermometer Saturday was at 99. Several deaths are reported from Heat.

TORONTO, CANADA, July 10.—Thermometer Saturday 93.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Nine sun-strokes reported by the police Saturday. There were 36 sun-strokes reported to-day; many resulting fatally.

TRENTON N. J., July 10.—The thermometer stood at 110 degrees in the shade Saturday.—One hundred and seventy men at Camp Bedle prostrated. Many are in a dangerous condition. Thirty dropped unconscious as the brigade stood at dress-parade. Governor Bedle's son fell, but recovered.

LATER.—The prostration is increasing.—Six out of seven of the brigade physicians are down. Every available Trenton physician is called to assist. Governor Bedle has ordered the First Brigade home.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

There are 15 prisoners in jail at present.

Fine country mutton in the market at from 8 to 9 cents.

Pic Nic at East Bend, Yadkin County, Saturday, the 22nd. The public are respectfully invited.

Judging from the amount of apples offered in the streets, the crop was not so much of a failure as many supposed.

Kennebec River (Maine) Ice is for sale in Winston, at prices from 3, 4 to 5 cents, according to quantity taken.

A Mrs. Jones died, in Liberty, at the House of Mrs. Jas. Gibson, on the 12th inst.

There was a quarterly meeting of the colored Methodists, near Clemmonsville, on Sunday last. Brethren, going from here, were hauled over at 50 cents per head.

The sale here in town at the late C. I. Lash's, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., was quite numerously attended. Articles were knocked off tolerably low. The house was bid off at $1700.

A very large crowd attended the Methodist S. S. Pic Nic, held near town, last Thursday.—Nothing occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion, and they returned late in the evening, in high and happy spirits.

Hang out the banners on the outer walls, the cry is, still they *(don't)* come"—those *millions*, luscious with the wealth of sun and dew, of the glorious valley of the Yadkin.

We noticed in a garden, some tomatoes stripped like a species of squash that was grown near by. Bees mixed the *pollen* of the bloom of each.

PUBLIC BATHS.—As so many people of the two towns are constantly walking and driving away out to Belo's and other ponds, for purpose of bathing, we would suggest that, back of Mr. Levin Breitz's on the branch leading into the old Paper-Mill Pond, there would be a capital situation whereon to erect a number of excellent houses. It is midway between the two towns, and, formerly there was a shower bath kept up for years by the boys. Instead of going to and coming away from a pond, heated and tired, we could have every convenience much nearer the door. Who will take the matter in hand?

Ben Turner, of this county, was on last Friday morning, brought before T. T. Best, Esq., under the charge of having, several years ago, killed a negro in Yadkin County. Messrs. Watson and Glenn appeared for him, and the prosecution failed to find anything tangible in the way of evidence against him, and he was released.

Clarke Hauser, and several others, he charged with being in conspiracy—endeavoring to injure him because of personal spite and bad feeling.

An Ashantee Potpourri, *picked* on a bass drum, by a street Arab, on Saturday afternoon, formally apprized the denizens of the two towns that a flow of melody and a feast of delicacies would be the order of things in the public square, when the stars came out. The discordant nature of this drum *solo*, caused two persons of delicate organisms to be carried off on an ear-ambulance, and several more are under the care of watchful physicians, who are doing all in their power to alleviate sufferings caused by the fracture of *tympani*.

THE PROMENADE.—After the twilight, the music, the lights, tables groaning under their weight of luxuries, and all going "merry as a marriage bell."—That was Saturday night, in the Square.—The Cornet Band reciting music at its best, while deft fingers served out at the tables, such refreshments as appealed strongly to the tastes and pockets of those that strolled. We heard a warm discussion as to the relative merits of string and brass music, for such an occasion; it was the unequal fight of *piano* against *forte* and *clash*, and so the former went down, for she was unmusical and could not maintain what she may have dimly felt. From the number present we infer that the proceeds were quite respectable.

We learn that some of the machinery of the Steam Brick Machine is again out of repair, and that no regular kiln of brick, has, as yet, been burnt. It's coming into our midst, evidently had something to do with the "tumble" in the prices of brick; last spring, brick were $8 to $10 per thousand, while this season they have been furnished for from $5 and up—and good brick are at present bringing about $7. Mr. Ed. Spach took the contract to furnish good brick for the new Methodist church building, at $5 per thousand. We trust the machine may yet prove a success.

SUBSCRIBERS—and still they come.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Report National Bank.

Executor's Sale of Valuable Property.

Patterson & Co., offer a lot of New Goods.

### Tilden and Vance Club.

Pursuant to a previous notice in the papers, a meeting of the Conservatives of Salem and Winston was held at the Court House, on last Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd in attendance, the object being to organize a TILDEN and VANCE CLUB for the present Presidential and Gubernatorial campaign. Almost the entire number present, some 160, enrolled their names as members. Rousing cheers were given for Tilden, Vance and Reform in the affairs of the nation.

T. T. Best, Esq., was called to the chair, who very briefly explained the object of the meeting. Dr. Roba Gray was appointed Secretary, and a committee of eight was appointed to act on permanent organization, by-laws, rules, regulations, etc., and report the same to next meeting: Committee consisted of W. B. Glenn, C. B. Watson, S. A. C. Everett, A. S. Moseley, Wm. Barrow, Col. Jos. Masten, Capt. G. M. Mathes and E. T. Blum.

Mr. Glenn was then called upon for a speech which he responded to very felicitously, as did, also, Col. Masten and Mr. Watson who followed.

The utmost harmony of views prevailed, and there is no doubt but that the club, after proper organization, will do much service for the cause of right and reform.

Several communications are crowded out.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of Shep. Johnson.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—At a regular convention of Salem Lodge, No. 18, K. of P., held in their Castle Hall, Wednesday evening, July 12th the following Knights were installed as officers for the ensuing term by V. G. C. E. A. Ebert:

R. A. Hamilton, C. C.
W. G. Bahnson, V. C.
C. E. Crist, P.
H. S. Crist, M. of F.
L. A. Brietz, M. at A.
W. P. Ormsby, I. G.
J. A. Brown, O. G.
C. E. Crist, W. G. Bahnson, A. S. Mosely, P. C's.

The following members have been elected officers of Salem Lodge, 289, A. F. & A. M., for the ensuing term:

W. G. Bahnson, W. M.
E. T. Ackerman, S. W.
S. E. Butner, J. W.
C. H. Fogle, Treas.
E. A. Ebert, Secretary.
C. A. Fogle, S. D.
E. S. Ackerman, J. D.
R. P. Lineback, Chaplain.
P. H. Wagoner.

Officers of Salem Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., were installed on Tuesday evening, by D.D.G. M. Halin, as follows:

V. O. Thompson, N. G.
C. A. Fogle, V. G.
J. D. Tavis, Treas.
J. H. Masten, Secretary.
E. Fulp, R S to N G.
C. E. Crist, L S to N G.
—— Foulck, R S to V G.

The following elective officers of Salem Encampment, No. 29, have been installed by D.D. G. P. Meller:

J. G. Sides, C P.
C A Fogle, H P.
J H Masten, J. W.
C E Crist, Scribe.

### Yadkin and Wilkes Items.

Huntsville, N. C. July 18th, 1876.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Dry weather is prevailing at Huntsville and vicinity, as well as in other portions of Yadkin County. The corn crop is suffering greatly; some of it even dying at the top. Unless it rains very soon the crop will be cut short. The mountain, (3 months) corn planted after the late freshet, will require good seasons to mature it, and present prospects are far from encouraging.

On July 6th Mrs. B., little Nett and myself started for Wilkes County. The weather was dry and exceedingly warm, and the roads hilly, and I was not favorably impressed by the appearance of the crops. The farmers of Wilkes suffered even more from the late freshet than those of Yadkin. We arrived among our relatives, many of whom we had never seen, and enjoyed ourselves very much for several days. On the day before our arrival, cousin William Transon, went a distance of about ten miles, among the mountains, and killed a fine deer for our special benefit. We appreciated his kindness as well as the savory flesh of the beautiful animal. The residence of Mr. Transon is on a considerable elevation, and seems enclosed by a vast amphitheatre formed by the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains. The scenery viewed from that standpoint is magnificent beyond description. It looks as if it were the work of enchantment. The eye feasts upon the view, as on some fairy picture, drawn on a large scale. The huge rocky peaks in full view, but at considerable distance, lift their misty forms like the fabled castles of the giants, or like massive battlements, constructed in some remote age, to guard the mountain passes.

But I do not propose to attempt a description of it. We were happy to find our aged relative, Abraham Transon, still living and in excellent health for a man of his age. He is 91 years old, is not bent by the infirmities of age, walks with the activity of a man of fifty, says he can hear as well as when in his youth, and cultivates every year a patch of tobacco.

We spent a pleasant day in Wilkesboro, with the family of Mr. Horton, the polite and efficient Clerk of the Superior Court.—More anon. M. B.

### Davidson County.

The smokehouse of Burton Clodfelter was robbed of several choice pieces of bacon.

Chicken Cholera still prevails. Rub kerosene oil on the fowls.

A sure cure for foundered horses is to feed them plentifully on tobacco. Try it.

A negro named Alex Berrier, was arrested on the 7th inst., at H. A. Lindsay's Store, and lodged in Lexington jail for unbecoming advances to a white girl, near Thomasville, on the 4th instant.

Many persons complain of worms infesting their shade trees. Bore holes through the bark and sap, and fill with sulphur. The worms wont hurt them.

Although watermellons seem to be scarce in this vicinity, several fine and promising patches are situated near Bethany.

Rev. W. A. Lutz preached at Hopewell in Forsyth county, on Sunday last, from the words "God purifying our hearts," &c., expressing his views plainly on infant baptism.

Dr. Bull's Pills for the cure of Liver Complaint, Bilious Affections, Headache, and especially sick Headache, Pain in the Side, Stomach, Back or Intestines, Sick Stomach, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Weak Nerves, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Derangement of the Kidneys, and all delicate Female Complaints. For sale by all druggists at 25 cts. a box.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**$12** A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**TOBACCO HABIT CURED.**

I will send a prescription (can be obtained at any drug-store) that will speedily cure and warranted to entirely eradicate the desire for Tobacco. No humbug. Send for testimonials. Prescription with sample, 50 cents. Address,

**O. S. JUDD, Spencerville, O.**

**$77** A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**$5 to $20** per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

*Price, Twenty-Five Cents.*

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING**

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue.—Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

**NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand, with a Gazetteer of all the towns and cities in which they are published; Historical and Statistical Sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal Newspaper Buildings. BOOK OF 300 PAGES, just issued. Mailed, post paid, to any address for 35 cts. Apply (inclosing price) to SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER PAVILION, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Co. New York.

**EVERY ADVERTISER NEEDS IT.**

## POLITICAL NOTES.

OUR PLATFORM.— * * * I can lift up these hands before you, in the presence of my Creator, and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and, lastly, I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land.—*Vance's Speech at the Raleigh Convention.*

The Radical candidates told the people last year that the Convention would cost $500,000! The whole cost did not exceed $30,000.

Here was a bare faced attempt to mislead the public. Are such men entitled to your confidence?—*Advance.*

Beast Butler is for Hayes. Belknap, Beecker, Babcock and Blaine are for Hayes.

Little Johnny Davenport, the idol of the Republicans, who appropriated $30,000 or more, of the secret service fund to set up a printing office and stationery store for himself in New York, while pretending to use it to "protect the liberties of the people" at elections, is to be sued for the whole amount of the stolen funds, as the proof of his guilt is established. The President ordered the money to be paid to Davenport. It is no wonder that he is afraid of being impeached.

The Louisiana radicals had a nice row in their State Convention. Fighting was the order or disorder of the day. Pistols were drawn but not used, and would-be chairmen thrown from the stage into the orchestra. The party of morals and decency surely have suitable leaders.

Our opponents will have to consume most of their time in explaining away the corruptions and sins of their party and devote the remainder to telling the people who Hayes and Wheeler are. The ticket on our side represents talent and national reputation, on the radical side it represents mediocrity and names utterly unknown to fame.

Since the days of Jackson, the New Haven *Register* declares that no nomination has met with such acceptance in Connecticut as that of Tilden, and he will carry the State by at least 9,000 majority.

ROSLYN, L. I., June 29.—*Hon. S. J. Tilden:* The man is the platform, and the ring-breaker of New York will prove the ring-breaker of the nation. All who really desire honest money, diminished taxes, pure administration, unfettered trade, and the restoration of a true national feeling in the place of a wretched sectionalism, will rally to his support.

(Signed.) PARKE GODWIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—*Hon. S. J. Tilden:*—I take the first hour since my return from Mississippi to assure you that my earnest support will not be wanting to elect you to the Presidency, where your services are so much needed by the American people.

(Signed.) T. F. BAYARD.

Federal expenditures in 1860 were but $60,000,000 in gold, they are now $450,000,000 in currency, and that while the taxes to each citizen were less than $5 per head, they ere now more than $17 on an average.

The nomination of Hayes is warmly seconded by certain politicians whose support justifies the suspicion that they know their man. Ben Butler approves of him, Schuyler Colfax loudly praises his piety, and Boss Shepherd becomes enthusiastic over his nomination. Make a note of this.

The New York *Handels Zeitung*, the leading German commercial paper, says: "Our sympathies in the approaching struggle are with Samuel J. Tilden, not because, but notwithstanding he is the nominee of the Democratic party. It is not with the hollow phrases, but by weighty deeds, that Tilden has proved himself the representative of reform. But what is Hays? He is the nominee of a party which claims indemnity for eight years of misgovernment on the strength of its great services in the past; which demands the confidence of the people without offering guarantees for the future, for it has as good as thrown on one side the only practical reformer in its ranks, Benjamin Bristow.

Charles Francis Adams, Gen. Hooker—"Fighting Joe,"—Sam Bard, (distinguished radical of Georgia), Bird, another distinguished radical of Massachusetts, and Gen. Korner, Liberal Republican, of Illinois, are out for Tilden.

The most powerful appeal that can be made to American citizens, or to the people of any free country, is the argumentum and pocketum, the logic of money and taxes, the solid rhetoric of facts and figures. Two years ago Tilden was elected governor of New York. Then, the taxes were $16,000,000 a year; now they are $8,000,000; half the whole vast burden lopped off. What a volume in a paragraph!

The United States Senate has shown its disposition to economize by allowing Pinchback $20,000 back pay, when, by their own vote, they pronounced his claim to the seat a fraudulent one.

Dispatches from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, San Francisco, and other prominent cities and towns, state that the Tilden ticket is well received, and in many places salutes of one hundred guns were fired. Tilden and Hendricks demonstrations took place in Macon, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and other places in the South. Clubs for the campaign are forming everywhere. At New Orleans and Shreveport, La., great enthusiasm prevails.

The Conservative-Democratic press throughout the country is enthusiastic in the support of the great Reform ticket of Tilden and Hendricks.

MORE MILITARY SATRAPS.—The recent order issued from the War Department, discontinuing the military division of the South, has a far deeper significance than appears on its face. It is understood to be an initiation of a plan designed to secure the electoral votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi for the republican candidates. These four States will now be under the direct control of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, who can be depended upon to carry out any designs conceived at this point. The recent interview of Louisiana politicians with the President was in connection with this plot. Such of the marshals and district attorneys in the States named, who cannot be depended upon to carry out their share of the undertaking will be removed, and their places supplied by more pliant tools; the Secretary of War will stretch his powers to the utmost verge, and troops will be posted where they can do the most good.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Washington special to the Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the Republican mass meeting in that city, says: "The presence of the President at the Republican mass meeting last night is the subject of considerable comment today. Such an act on the part of the President of the United States is entirely unprecedented. The speakers all argued that the coming campaign would be an earnest and very bitter one. The Republicans indicate their intention of *making the South a target for their assaults on the stump*, and the effort is to be made to arouse the passions of the people of the North and keep alive a spirit of resentment." For shame!

Governor Hayes is doubtless the innocent, well-meaning gentleman that his Republican friends claim him to be. But how do honest reformers like the manner in which the canvass in his behalf is opening? Bristow has been turned out of the Cabinet without a "character" such as Grant gave Delano and Boss Shepherd, and even Colfax. Bluford Wilson has been sacrificed in the same way to his zeal for prosecuting thieves; and now Yaryan, who was active in bringing the Whisky Ring to justice, is not only dismissed, but is followed with slanderous accusations of complicity with fraud.—*Boston Poct.*

## MARRIED,

In this place, on the Tuesday, the 18th inst. Mr. WILLIAM HUGHES to Miss MARY POWERS

## DIED,

In Winston, on Monday the 17th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Sylvester Miller, Mrs. ANNA SCHAUB, aged about 63 years.

On Abbott's Creek, Davidson County, on the 14th inst., Mr ADAM GREEN, aged about 26 years.

**Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.**

WE PROPOSE

**"TO FILL THE BILL"**

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

**UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!**

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

**Wholesale & Retail Customers.**

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

**PATTERSON & CO.**

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

**Report of the condition of the First National Bank, at Salem, N. C., at close of business, June 30th, 1876.**

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $212,086 66 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | 150,000 00 |
| Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages | 25,265 00 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 12,157 51 |
| Due from other National Banks | 23,277 65 |
| Real Estate, furniture and fixtures | 450 00 |
| Current expenses and taxes paid | 3 80 |
| Checks and other Cash Items | 4,702 74 |
| Bills of other National Banks | 5,000 00 |
| Fractional Currency, (including nickels,) | 566 72 |
| Specie, (including gold treasury notes) | 7,898 00 |
| Legal Tender Notes | 49,407 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 0-0 of circulation,) | 6,750 00 |
| Total, | $497,555 08 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in, | $150,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 31,000 00 |
| Other undivided profits, | 156 84 |
| National Bank Notes outstanding | 133,900 00 |
| Individual Deposits subject to check, | 83,193 39 |
| Time certificates of deposit | 99,304 85 |
| Total, | $497,555 08 |

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of May, 1876.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
I. G. LASH,
E. BELO, } Directors.
J. W. HUNTER.

## SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Executor of the last will of C. I. Lash, deceased, will sell for cash, at his late residence in **Salem on the 10th day of August next,** the remainder of the personality of said testator, to-wit: One DESK and BOOK CASE, one BUREAU, one CLOCK, four TABLES, a MAHOGANY SECRETARY, Feather and other BEDS and FURNITURE, a lot of CARPETS, about 30 bushels of WHEAT, some OATS, several stacks of HAY, and various other articles.

At the same time and place, I will sell a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, of 132 ACRES, well timbered with about 12 acres of Meadow.

Said tract lies on Middle Fork, about two miles from Salem and Winston; is well improved, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE, BARN & other OUTBUILDINGS.

The same will be sold on a credit of six months, and bond with approved security will be required from the purchaser. Conditions made known on day of sale.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment. THOMAS SPACH, Executor.

July 10th, 1876. 28-tds

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.—Sold by DR. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist, March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of J. L. FULKERSON.

Jan. 6th. 1876.

**FRENCH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.**

A fine stock, cheaper than ever.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

**Marble and Granite Works!**

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

**MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,**

Where they are prepared to furnish

**MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.**

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

**FINEST STYLE!**

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.
Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.
All work warrented. Address

**LEAK & WILSON,**

June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

**FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!**

SUMMER, 1876.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS, Perfumeries and Extracts** and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future. Salem, N. C., June 9th, 1876.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

SAMUEL H. SMITH, DRUGGIST,

One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co.'s,

WINSTON, N. C.

SAMUEL H SMITHS DRUG STORE

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

**Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Stuffs,**

Solid and Fluid Extracts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Stationery of all kinds,

**Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,**

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.

My experience in the Drug business, and success since I have been in Winston, is a sufficient guarantee as to my ability in Compounding Drugs, filling Prescriptions, &c.

Thanking my many friends and customers for their patronage, so liberally bestowed, I hope to merit a continuance of the same, by strict personal attention to business.

SAMUEL H SMITHS DRUG STORE

WINSTON, - N.C.

**FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS**

**THE OLD RELIABLE**

**BROWN'S WAREHOUSE,**

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

**Defy Competition and all Combinations.**

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

**Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.**

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

**Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.**

Your Friends, Truly,

Nov. 18, 1875. **T. J. BROWN & CO.**

**GOOD CHEAP GOOD!**

**MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!**

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!**

**SPRING AND SUMMER, 1876.**

**R. A. WOMMACK & CO.**

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!**

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
June 15th, 1876.

**HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.**

**WINSTON, N. C.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,**

**Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.**

**Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.**

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established sandard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

## Poetry.

FOR THE PRESS.

### City Bells.

A sound of music gently swells
Along the breeze. It comes and goes
Faintly; and now to clamor grows.
The bells are ringing—Sabbath bells.

From steeples dedicated to saints
And spires called by holy names
Of men who died for Christ in flames,
The music bursts and flies and faints.

Far up in air, along the blue
Lone shore of heaven, and into spray
Of silvery silence dies away.....

Now, slowly, softly breaking through
The mist that veils forgotten years,
With half-shut eyes I dimly see
A picture dear as life to me.
The place where I was born appears—

A little town with grassy ways
And shaded streets, where Christians dwell
In peace; and not like this, a hell
Where bells ring out Barabas' praise.

One humble spire points to the skies
Above the leafy trees; I hear
The old Moravian bell ring clear,
But see no more—tears fill my eyes.

No more have I in that dear place
A home; and saddest memories cling—
Ah, sad as death—to everything
About it. But by God's good grace,
Where'er it be my fate to die,
Beneath those trees in whose dark shade
The loved ones of my life are laid,
I want to lie.

JOHN HENRY BONER.

## Humorous.

### A Man of Parts.

A FEW OF THE STORIES THAT WILL BE TOLD BEFORE THE CANVASS IS OVER.

"What do you think of the ticket?" asked Mr. Magruder, in the boarding-house, last night.

"Tole'ble," said Mr. Magruffin, tole'ble.—Down in the Custom House this morning I saw a clerk behind the counter trying to stave off a lot of fellows who wanted to get their invoices verified. I asked him what he thought of it, and he stopped work at once.

"Think of it?" he said. "It's a blazer. It'll draw like a house afire."

"Think Governor Hayes will be a Reformer?"

"Reformer! I don't know anything about that, but just look at his war record. I was in a regiment that served under Hayes at Shiloh The Governor was a brandishin' his sword and urging the boys on, when along come a bullet and knocked off his right arm. He just shifted his sword to his left hand, and a fourniquet out on the stump of his right arm, and then plunged into the fight again. Good ticket? I should say so?"

"Over in the Appraiser's Office I found the enterprising young man that used to put the figures in Charley Lawrence's invoices. I asked him what he thought of the ticket.

"Think of it? It's a roarer."

"Believe the Governor will pitch in for reform?"

"I don't know what he'll pitch in for; but will you just cast your eye on his war record? I was in a regiment that served under him at Antietam. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and shoutin' to the boys to git in, when along come a bullet and snaked off his left arm. He just shifted the sword over to his right hand, had a hasty tourniquet put on the stump of his left arm, and then boiled into the fight again.—Draw? He'll draw like a blast f rnace."

"Happening in at the Post Office I asked one of the boys who were 'rastlin' the mail, how the ticket struck him.

'It'll sweep the country."

"Do you suppose Hayes will reform the Government?"

"Hey? I didn't catch that;" and the young man put his hand up to his ear. I repeated the question.

"Oh, yes; Reform. Well, now I really can't say whether he'll be a Reformer or not; but will you just let your eye rest on his war record a moment? I was in a regiment that served under him at Gettysburg. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and hollerin' to the boys to get 'emselves loose, when along come a bullet and carried away his right leg. The Governor stopped just long enough to have his leg coopered up, and then he drove into the battle again. Good ticket? The country was crying for it!"

"Then I dropped in at one of the United States Court rooms' up stairs, and asked one of the officials what he thought of the ticket.

"'A boon to the country, sir; a sweet boon.'

"'Think he'll root out the corruption that defiles the service?'

"'Just how much rooting he'll do I am unable to state; but may I invite you to consider for a moment his war record? I was in a regiment that served under Hayes in the Wilderness. The Governor was brandishin' his sword and calling on the boys to rush forward, when along came a bullet and lopped off his left leg. The Governor didn't even get off his horse. He just tied a waist belt around the leg and went ahead again. Will the people vote for him? My friend, they'll have to enlarge the ballot-boxes.'

"In a room across the hall I met a United States Marshal making out a bill for extra charges. I asked him about the ticket.

"'Magnificent!' he said, 'magnificent!'

"'Think the Governor is likely to reform the Administration?'

"'Now, really, I hadn't given the reform question much consideration, but let me ask you to look at his war record. I was in a regiment that served under him at Cold Harbor. The Governor was brandishing his sword and whooping the boys forward when along came a shell and struck him square on the breast. It bursted inside of him and tore him into fine hash. We raked him into a rubber blanket, and were carrying him to the bivouac of the dead, but the Governor wouldn't have it. He jumped out of the blanket and sprang on his horse and went forward brandishin' his sword. Will he be elected? Just you wait and see!"

"Anatomically speaking, Mr. Magruder, the Governor is, or was, a man of parts; much so; but I don't believe that you can him together in time for the election."


NEW

# HARDWARE STORE

IN THE

## GRAY BUILDING,

South-East Corner Court House Square.

WINSTON, N. C.

## S. E. ALLEN

ANNOUNCES to the public that he is now receiving and opening a full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE

AND

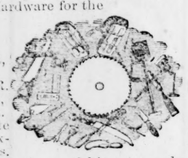
House Furnishing Goods,

which he is offering at prices as low as any house in the State.

MY GOODS ARE ALL NEW.

Bought directly from Manufacturers and importers, under peculiar advantages, and shipped directly to this place. I have Hardware for the

HOUSEWIFE,
THE FARMER,
THE BUILDER,
THE CARPENTER,
THE BRICKMASON,
THE WAGONWAKER,
THE COACH MAKER,
THE UNDERTAKER,



and all others, and invite the public to call and examine my stock & prices.

☞ Merchants and others wishing to make wholesale bills are requested to give me a call.

PAPER.—Latest styles of Plain and Fancy Note Paper put up in boxes, embracing

Small Note Size,
Long and Square Fold,
Extra Long Envelopes,

all af the finest quality and most fashionable styles, at BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

IMPROVE YOUR HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF

## EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varied stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20 Packets Flower Seeds, | (per mail) | $1 00 |
| 3 Roses, | " | 1 00 |
| 10 Bedding Plants, | " | 1 00 |
| 12 Evergreens, | " | 5 00 |
| 6 Flowering Shrubs, | " | 1 00 |

Plans for improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.

March 23d, 1876.—No. 9.

LOOK HERE. The cold snaps of weather have not only damaged the tobacco plants, but also garden vegetables. THEREFORE ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE has been supplied with a fresh lot of superior vegetable Garden Seeds.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

## Drawn from Life

BY CHARLES DICKENS,

WITH TWENTY ILLUSTRATIONS

BY "PHIZ."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, New York

For sale at the.....BOOKSTORE.


## Piedmont Air-Line Railway

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE E. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 4th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXPRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Richmond, | 5 55 a m | 2 15 a m |
| " Air-Line Junct'n | 6 12 a m | 2 40 a m |
| " Salisbury, | 8 30 a m | 4 19 a m |
| " Greensboro, | 10 58 a m | 6 17 a m |
| " Danville, | 1 35 p m | 8 54 a m |
| " Dundee, | 1 50 p m | 9 01 a m |
| " Burkeville, | 2 49 p m | 12 15 p m |
| Arrive at Richmond, | 3 36 p m | 3 36 p m |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXPRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Richmond, | 50 a m | 1 10 p m |
| " Burkeville, | 00 a m | 3 54 p m |
| " Dundee, | 1 33 p m | 8 05 p m |
| " Danville, | 1 45 p m | 8 10 p m |
| " Greensboro, | 1 45 p m | 10 25 p m |
| " Salisbury, | 7 01 p m | 12 32 a m |
| " Air-Line Junct'n, | 9 05 p m | 2 29 a m |
| Arrive at Charlotte, | 9 08 p m | 2 42 a m |

| GOING EAST. STATIONS. | MAIL. | GOING WEST. MAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro | 10 55 a m | Arr. 4 20 p m |
| " Co. Shops, | 12 14 p m | L've 2 54 p m |
| " Arr. at Raleigh, | 3 22 p m | Arr. 11 44 p m |
| " Arr. at Goldsboro | 5 00 p m | L've 9 15 a m |

| STATIONS. | ACCOMMODATION TRAIN. |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 6 30 a m |
| " Com. Shops, | 10 30 a m |
| Arr. at Raleigh, | 6 07 p m |
| Arr. at Goldsboro, | 10 55 p m |
| | Arr. 10 30 a m |
| | Lve 8 30 a m |
| | Arr. 8 60 p m |
| | Lve 3 00 p m |

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 4 45 p m |
| Arrive at Salem | 6 45 p m |
| Leave Salem, | 8 15 a m |
| Arrive at Greensboro, | 10 35 a m |

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.43 a m connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 8.00 p m connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at 6 30 a m connects at Goldsboro with Southern and Southern bound Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 10 25 a m., arrive at Burkeville 1 45 p m; leave Burkeville 5 20 a m, arrive at Richmond 8 30 a m.

Express trains will only make the following stops between Richmond and Charlotte, viz: Chula, Burkeville, Clover, Wolf Trap, Ringgold, Dundee, Danville, Greensboro, Thomasville, Salisbury and China Grove. Tickets will, therefore, in no case be sold to passengers by this train to other than the points mentioned above.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.

For further information, address

JOHN R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.


INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety he SalemBookstore.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper.
Great bargain are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

## Another Candidate FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of

## General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

## Dry Goods,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, SHOES AND BOOTS, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876.-14-tf.

## ELEGANT DISPLAY!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

—AT—

## W. T. VOGLER'S JEWELRY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and best selected stock of

*Watches, Clocks,*
*Jewelry, Spectacles,*
*Walking Canes,*
*Musical Boxes,*
*SILVER PLATED WARE,*
*Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,*
*Fancy Goods, &c., &c.*

ever brought to this place since the war. They are just the thing for

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends and customers to examine his large and well selected stock, feeling assured that they can find all they want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY,

OF ALL KINDS AND DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRING

of every description, in my line of business, neatly and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1875.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

AUTOGRAPH AND

WEDDING ALBUMS

AT THE BOOK STORE.

## "OUR SCHOOL."

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.

Tuition Within Reach of All.

Mrs. E. B. and Miss F. E. Rights would respectfully announce that the Summer Session of their School commenced on the first day of May to continue five months. Thankful for past patronage, they hope by diligence and faithfulness to merit a continuance of the same.

Tuition to suit the times.

Kernersville, May 2nd, 1876.-18-3m

## NEW NOVELS, PICTURES, BOOKS,

AT THE BOOKSTORE.

NEW PAPETERIES.—
Bismark Note,
Oxford Note,
Aurora Note,
Arcade Note,
Royal Victoria Note

put up in neat boxes. See first class papers at BOOK STORE.


## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 15th Session will begin on FRIDAY, JULY 14th, and close on THURSDAY, DEC. 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course admits a larger range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and traveling, vary from $100 to $130 for the session.

For Catalogue, &c., apply to

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President, or
GEO. T. WINSTON,
Secretary,

July 13, 1876.-28-1t Chapel Hill, N. C.

## TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.


WHITE WASH BRUSHES,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.


## PAY YOUR TAXES!

The citizens of Forsyth county are respectfully informed that I have received from the Register the list of taxable property and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I shall attend at

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butner's Hotel, | Saturday, | July | 22d |
| Crew's School House, | Monday, | " | 24th |
| Widow Clinard's, | Tuesday, | " | 25th |
| John Hasten's, | Wednesday, | " | 26th |
| Kernersville, | Thursday, | " | 27th |
| Crim's X Roads, | Friday, | " | 28th |
| Hardin Hazlip's, | Saturday, | " | 29th |
| Old Town, | Monday, | " | 31st |
| Benj. Hampton's, | Tuesday, | Aug. | 1st |
| Lewisville, | Wednesday, | " | 2d |
| Vienna, | Thursday, | " | 3d |
| E. L. Reed's | Friday, | " | 4th |
| Bethania, | Saturday, | " | 5th |
| Bitting's Store, | Monday, | " | 7th |
| Winston, | Tuesday & Wednesday | " | 8 & 9 |

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several townships in this county their respective taxes which it is hoped they will conveniently and promptly pay. The tax is $2.00 on the poll and 68 cents on the $100 valuation of land and other property.

J. G. HILL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, June 27th, 1876.

FOR SALE. Old Newspapers at the PRESS Office


FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE

# J. BLICKENDERFER,

South Side Public Square, Salem, N. C.

ALWAYS ALERT

TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

## SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

China, Glass, Lava and Parian Ware,

FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.

Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

☞ New Styles of Goods received every few days.

Salem, N. C. June 15, 1875. J. BLICKENDERFER, SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. P LASKI COWPER Supervisor

## NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL

CLASSES OF

INSURABLE PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

☞ Encourage Home Institutions. ☜

J W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N

GO TO THE BARGAIN STORE!

PFOHL & STOCKTON

WINSTON, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail

MERCHANTS.

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF

Merchant's Hotel.

NEW STYLES

Paper and Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE,

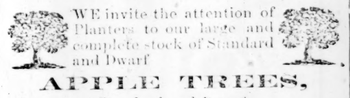
CONSISTING OF

REEPS in four tints, in a neat box. LEGAL FOLD. ARLINGTON PAPETERIES.

CODLIN & SHORTS PAPETERIES, two styles envelopes in a box.

DOMINOES, CHECKERMEN, CHECKER BOARDS.

## Trees and Plants.



WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEACH TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEAR TREES,

APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE Trees, of the most approved varieties.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

☞ Our New Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery, Yadkin County, N. C

LOOK HERE!

Donaldson's Improved

MEDICAL INHALER

*FOR SALE AT*

Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM, N. C.

Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hoarseness, Coughs, and all kindred diseases.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79 Washington City, D. C.

NEW BOOKS!

"A QUESTION OF HONOR,"

BY CHRISTIAN REID, (Miss Fisher).

Best novel of the season.

Third supply almost exhausted.

"SIGNA" by Ouida.

HOOSIER MOSAICS.

STRUPE'S LEATHER

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of Strupe & Son's heavy and light Upper Leather and Fine Calf Skins, which will be sold at manufacturer's prices by

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, July 15th 1875.

PAINTING

AND

PAPER HANGING.

I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that I am prepared to do all kinds of House Painting in the very best and latest styles. All kinds of Graining, Marbling, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging. Terms either by the day or contract. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH M. GIBBINS.

Slem, N. C., September 18th 1875.

TELTON'S FINE SOAPS.

GLYCERINE BOUQUET SOAP,
NEW GLYCERINE SOAP,
NEW HONEY SOAP,
NEW CASTLE SOAP,
NEW WINDSOR SOAP,
CALIFORNIA BOUQUET SOAP,

For Sale at ZEVELY'S.

*THE*

MASONIC JOURNAL.

*GREENSBORO, N. C.*

The only Masonic WEEKLY published IN THE UNITED STATES! Eight pages, thirty-two broad columns.

Treats of all topics of interest to the Craft. Literature pure, and is a Household Companion of which every Mason in the country may justly feel proud.

Terms, One Year, $2; Six months, $1.25. Remit by P. O. Order or Registered Letter.

Send stamp for specimen and get up a club.

Address, E. A. WILSON, Greensboro, N. C.

THOSE LONG DAYS HAVE COME,

Also New Novels, School Books, Black Glazed Paper, Paper bound Poems, &c. Call at the BOOKSTORE.


## OUR DAILY EXCHANGES.

THE DAILY NEWS.

PUBLISHED BY THE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C.

CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year, | $5.00 |
| " " six months, | $3.00 |
| " " three months, | $2.00 |

THE EVENING REVIEW.

Published every afternoon, Sunday excepted, in Wilmington N. C., by

JAMES & PRICE,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, POSTAGE PAID: One years, $5.00; Six months, $2.50; Three months, $1.25; One month, 50 cents.

THE DAILY JOURNAL

THE OLDEST DAILY IN NORTH CAROLINA, IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT MONDAY, BY ENGELHART & SAUNDERS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, postage paid, | $8 00 |
| Six months " | 4 00 |
| One month, " | 75 |

THE DAILY OBSERVER.

published by

CHAS. R. JONES & F. BREVARD McDOWELL in Charlotte, N. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily 1 year, (post paid) in advance | $ 8.00 |
| " 6 mos " " | 4.00 |
| " 3 mos. " " | 2.00 |
| " 1 mon. " " | 75 |

THE MORNING STAR.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY WM. H. BERNARD Wilmington, N. C.

Rates of Subscription in advance:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year (postage paid,) | $7.00 |
| " " six months, " " | 4.00 |
| " " threemonths, " " | 2.25 |
| " one month " " | 1.00 |

FRANK LESLIE, at his Mammoth Publishing House, 537 Pear Street, New York, issues seventeen bautifully illustrated news papers and magaztnes. Mr. Leslie was the first in the United States to undertake the publication of a weekly illustrated newspaper, and to him belongs the honor of being the publisher of the "Oldest Illustrated Newspaper in America." The person who secures the agency for these publications for this vicinity, and will give our citizens an opportunity of inspecting the several issues and copies of the eight magnificent chromos the choice from which is given with a subscription to either of the Illustrated Weeklies, will have a handsome and profitable employment. These papers are well known, and sell readily for from 10 to 15 cents on news stands, and are now first offered through agents to annual subscribers, with a valuable chromo, which to all lovers of art, is alone worth more than the subscription price. An annual subscriber to the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER receives during the year 832 newspaper pages. Folded to the size of a large octavo book the subscriber would have 3,328 pages, equal to seven octavo books of ordinary size, say 460 pages each, and one half of these pages would contain fine engravings, and for the centennial year will make the most accurate and valuable Illustrated History of the National Jubilee published. We advise our readers, after they have subscribed to the PRESS to secure one of Frank Leslie's illustrated periodicals, and with it the beautiful chromo.

NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES put up in neat and fancy Boxes, with and without Initials. These Goods are very fine and selling fast. Come before the stock is broken.


NORTH CAROLINA

State Life Insurance Company,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital - - 200,000

OFFICERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. KEMP P. BATTLE, | President. |
| F. H. CAMERON, | Vice President. |
| W. H. HICKS, | Secretary & Treasurer. |
| DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, | Medical Director. |
| Dr. W. I. ROYSTER, | Assistant Medical Dir. |
| PROF. EDWARD B. SMITH, | Actuary. |
| J. B. BATCHELOR, | Attorney. |
| O. H. PERRY, | Supervising Agent. |

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of North Carolina.
Hon. T. M. Holt.....President State Agricultural Society.
Dr W. J. Hawkins.....Late President L. & G. & R. & A-L. R. R.
Hon. John Manning.....Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox.....Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey.....President Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.
Col. W. E. Anderson.....Pres't Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
John G. Williams.....Pres't State National Bank,
Hon. A. A. McKoy.....Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron.....Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. McRae.....N. C. House Representatives.
J. B. Batchelor.....Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Blake.....Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark.....Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch.....Commission Merchant
Hon. J. J. Davis.....Member Congress Fourth District
John Nichols.....Principal D. & D and B. Asylum
Col. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law,
Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law,
Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams.....Fayetteville, Pres. Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Roundtree.....Wilson, President Bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries.....Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. B. Andrews.....Raleigh, North Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety.—Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS of ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most prominent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.

J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.

Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Agent, Winston, N. C.

Feb. 17, 1876. 7 1y

INFELICE is Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new and charming book, probably the best ever written by this most fascinating Southern authoress. The work is selling fast and Carlton's presses in New York are tasked to their utmost to produce them fast enough to supply he demand at Blums.

## SAY!!

Is Your Life Insured?

IF not, have it done at once, but first come to the undersigned and examine statements showing the standing of *all* the different Companies, and then select the strongest and safest. The *best* is always good enough, and in Life Insurance it will cost *less* than an inferior article.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

is the second largest Life Company in the world, and will insure your life on the most reasonable terms.

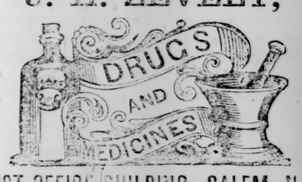
Its expenses are *less* than any other Company, therefore its dividends *can* be and *are* greater, reducing the premiums to the actual cost of insurance, for there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*

Salem, N. C. March 5, 1874.-10

J. H. ZEVELY,




POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDCINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS.
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
FINE CUTLERY, &c.
FINE TOBACCO, CIGARS.

AN AGENT is wanted in every county for Frank Leslie's Newspapers and Magazines the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency and exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Seventeen First Class Illustrated Periodicals, suitted to as many distinct tastes or wants, and, with the choice from Eight new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewals each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

## SPICES

of all kinds, pure and unadulterated, as cheap as the cheapest, at

Zevely's Drug Store,

embracing

GROUND CINNAMON,
" CLOVES,
" PEPPER,
" GINGER,
" MUSTARD.

In fact all SPICES usually kept in the Stores. Also

ESSENCES

of Cinnamon, Ginger, Lemon, Peppermint, and all other ESSENCES usually kept in stores, to be had at ZEVELY'S STORE, for the same price that inferior articles are sold at elsewhere. My essences are twice the strength of those found elsewhere.

Call at Zevely's Store.

THOS. R PURNELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

*FINE GIFT BOOKS.*

Mabel Martin, by Whittier.
The Shepherd Lady, by Jean Ingelow.
Swiss Pictures.
Italian Pictures.
Spanish Pictures.
"Those Holy Fields."
The Sea and its Wonders.
Allibone's Poetical Quotations.
Allibone's Prose Quotations.
Carleton's Farm Ballads.

The British Poets in Fancy Holiday Binding, and a general stock of the BEST BOOKS for general reading, at the BOOKSTORE.

BEAUTIFUL PAPETRIES 25, 50 and 75.

Very fair commercial Note 30 cents for five quires Envelopes from 50 to 75 cents a box.